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| Air-scenting | Behavior exhibited when a dog uses air currents to lead itself to the source of the odor. For example, a dog lifts its head, actively smelling, and crosses the terminal to a person eating an apple. |
| Alert response | A trained physical response to a stimulus. For example, when a detector dog sits at a target bag. |
| ALT | Alanine transferase. |
| AWA | Animal Welfare Act. |
| Biological break | Time to take a detector dog to an area where the dog can urinate and/or defecate. While a detector dog is housed in a secondary residence (crate or wire kennel), allow a biological break a minimum of once every 2 hours. Plan for at least a 15 minute break. |
| Blank container | A container (suitcase, box, etc.) without contraband. |
| Blank exercise | A training problem containing NO target odors. Blank exercises can help identify whether or not a detector dog has a false response problem. |
| BUN | Blood urea nitrogen. |
| CBC | Complete blood count. |
| Contraband | Items of agricultural interest that are prohibited. |
| Correct response or positive response | An action by a detector dog correctly indicating an agricultural item. |
| Cuing dog | A verbal or physical action by a Canine Officer causing the detector dog to respond to an odor. |
| Ectoparasite | An external parasite that lives in or on the skin of the host. |
| Endoparasite | An internal parasite that lives within the body of the host. |

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| Exercise | Operationally, exercise means taking a detector dog out of either its secondary or primary residence for a period of no less than 5 minutes to either walk on a lead or a leash or to move about in a fenced-in, secure area. Never leave a detector dog unattended while exercising. |
| Extinction exercise | A training problem containing notable non-target odors but no target odors. Extinction exercises help resolve false response problems. |
| False response | An indication by a dog that it has detected a target item, when in fact, no target item or odor exists. |
| Food guarding | Behavior where a dog covers, envelops, or conceals its food and/or bowl when approached. Guarding can lead to aggression if challenged by a person or another dog. |
| Handbaggage | Luggage that is hand-carried on the plane, not checked as pit baggage. |
| Handler error | An action of a Canine Officer that causes the dog to make a mistake (false response, incorrect search patterns, pulling the dog off a target odor). |
| Hasty muzzle | A restraining appliance that fits over the dog's snout preventing biting used in emergency situations when no muzzle is available. Virtually anything can be used to make a hasty muzzle (belt, electrical cord, or a leash). Directions for applying a hasty muzzle are behind the green tab under <i>Physical Restraint</i> . |
| Hyperthermia | Unusually high body temperature (overheating), as opposed to hypothermia. |
| Intermediate host | The animal or insect used by a parasite to develop its life cycle. |
| K/MLV | Killed or Modified Live Virus. |
| Mixed odor | Target and nontarget odors placed together in a container. |
| Mixed target odor | Variety of target odors placed together in a container. |
| NDDPM | National Detector Dog Program Manager. |
| NDDTC | National Detector Dog Training Center. See <i>Appendix A, APHIS Contacts</i> , for employee names, address, and phone number of the Center. |
| Nontarget odor | An odor that indicates no significant risk of pest or animal disease, such as leather or perfume; or an agricultural item, such as bread or fish. One that a dog has been trained not to respond to. |

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| Odor generalization | Behavior where a dog indicates an odor to which it has not been trained to respond. For example, a dog has been trained to respond to pork and grapefruit. Then the dog responds to all meat and all citrus fruits. Also, a dog might generalize on nontarget items, such as fish, bread, or candy. Generalizing can be negative or positive. |
| OFA | Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, Inc. |
| Parasite | A living organism which, for the purpose of obtaining food, lives on or in a creature of a different species and causes harm or disease. |
| Pinpoint | Behavior where a dog goes directly to the source of the odor and indicates exactly where the item is. The dog usually will use its nose; some will use their foot. |
| Primary residence | <p>The primary enclosure for the detector dog (boarding kennel). Must have a minimum amount of floor space as required by the AWA. The minimum amount of floor space required is the following:</p> $\frac{\text{Measurement (in inches) from the tip of the dog's nose to the base of its tail} + 6 \text{ inches}}{144} = \text{Required Square Feet of Floor Space}$ <p>The interior height must be at least 6" higher than the dog's head when the dog is in a normal standing position.</p> <p>For example, a beagle 25" long (tip of nose to base of tail) and 17" tall (top of the dog's head when standing) would require a primary residence of 6.67 square feet of floor space with a height of 2 feet. The calculation is $(25" + 6")^2 / 144 = 6.67$; $17" + 6" = 23/24"$.</p> |
| Primary reward | A reward to which a dog must have to survive (food, water, etc.) Food is the primary reward for PPQ's detector dog activities. |
| Proficiency rating | A measurement of the accuracy of a detector dog. In a training scenario it is obtained by dividing the number of positive responses by the number of total trials. In a working scenario it is obtained by dividing the number of positive responses by the total number of responses. |
| RCPC | Regional Canine Program Coordinator. See Appendix A, APHIS Contacts , for names, addresses, and telephone and fax numbers of RCPCs. See Appendix B, Personnel , for the roles and responsibilities of RCPCs. |
| Recovery time | The period a Canine Officer needs to rest the dog's nose after working a flight. The dog's nose becomes saturated with odor and is no longer able to detect target items. The recovery time differs from one detector dog to another and from one situation to another. |

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| Redirected aggression | Hostile behavior displayed when a dog blocked from attacking another dog redirects its aggression towards a reachable target (bites a nearby person or handler). |
| Residual odor | Odor of a target item lingering in a bag after the item is no longer in the bag. |
| RPM | Regional program manager. See Appendix A, APHIS Contacts , for names, addresses, and telephone and fax numbers of the RPMs who manage detector dog activities in their region. |
| Saturation point | The point at which the detector dog can no longer detect additional sensory input. |
| Secondary residence | Secondary enclosure for the detector dog (sky crate, wire kennel) that is used for transport from the primary residence to the work site. The secondary residence also acts as the storage container for the dog while remaining at the work site. The container must be constructed of strong enough material to contain the dog securely and comfortably and withstand the normal rigors of transportation. The dog should not be able to put any part of its body outside the enclosure in a way that could result in injury to itself. The container should allow enough room for the dog to comfortably stand up, turn around, and lie down. |
| Secondary reward | A reward that is less significant than the primary reward. Examples are praise and petting. |
| Secure latch | Any added measure to secure a dog in its primary residence and to prevent it from accidentally or intentionally opening the kennel gate (for example, a clip). |
| Speed trials | A technique used to expedite the dog's final response to 1–2 seconds. Speed trials correct the problem of slow sits. |
| Target odor | An odor from a prohibited agricultural item that a detector dog has been trained to indicate. |
| Territorial behavior | Behavior displayed by a dog that protects or guards its particular kennel space if challenged by a person or another dog. |
| Training exercise | An entire training problem containing blank bags, nontarget bags, and target bags. An exercise should take place in a controlled environment. |
| Trial | The number of times a detector dog team inspects a target container in an exercise. |
| Validation testing | Testing administered to establish credibility, to assess the overall proficiency of the detector dog team, by identifying a team's strengths and weaknesses. |